

REMARKS

Claims 1-8, 10-20, and 22-31 are pending in the application.

Claims 1-8, 10-20, and 22-31 stand rejected.

Claims 1, 8, 11, 20, and 22-24 have been amended. The amendments add no new matter. Support for the amendments to claims 1, 8, and 11 can be found, at least, in paragraph [0012] of the original Specification. Support for the amendments to claims 20 and 24 can be found, at least, in paragraph [0016] of the original Specification.

Rejection of Claims under 35 U.S.C. §101

Claims 20 and 22-24 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101 because the claimed invention is purportedly directed to non-statutory subject matter. Without agreeing to these rejections, in order to expedite prosecution, Applicants have amended claims 20 and 22-24 to address the Examiner's rejection. For at least these reasons, Applicant submits that claims 20 and 22-24, as amended, are directed toward statutory subject matter under 35 U.S.C. § 101.

Rejection of Claims under 35 U.S.C. §102

Claims 20 and 22 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Bookman, et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,761,673 B1 ("Bookman"). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Claim 20, as amended, recites two separate computer systems which each execute commands according to the claimed data structure. The amendment, provided for purposes of clarification, recites at least one element, among others, that is not taught by the cited reference – a plurality of computer systems. Support for this amendment can be found, at least, in paragraph

[0016] of the original Specification where the disclosed integration system is describes as follows: “[t]he integration system can be used to integrate an internal business application with another internal business application, to integrate an external business application with another external business application, or more generally, to integrate any two applications or computer programs.” (Emphasis added). Even if an argument could be established that Bookman somehow taught the earlier-claimed invention (which Applicants do not concede), the cited portions of Bookman do not show, teach or suggest a plurality of computer systems. Thus, the amended claim is safely beyond the reach of the teachings of Bookman because the claimed invention employs a plurality of computer systems.

Therefore, independent claim 20 is believed to be patentable. Applicants submit that dependent claim 22 inherits the patentability of its parent claim and is also patentable.

Rejection of Claims under 35 U.S.C. §103

Claims 1-8, 10-19, and 25-31 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as purportedly being unpatentable over London et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,831,609 (“London”), in view of Hallberg et al., “Using Microsoft Excel 97,” published by Que Corporation, copyright 1997 Que Corporation (“Hallberg”). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Independent claim 1, as amended, recites the generation of the “user interface element, wherein the user interface element comprises a configurable subset of the data.” The amendment, provided for clarification purposes, recites at lease one element, among other elements, not taught or suggested by either the cited portions of London or Hallberg – generating a user interface element from a configurable subset of data. Support for this amendment can be found, at least, in paragraph [0012] of the original Specification where the disclosed integration system

describes the following capability: “[t]he user interface elements may be selectively excluded from the returned results.” Even if an argument could be established that London in view of Hallberg disclosed the earlier-claimed invention (a point which Applicants do not concede), neither London nor Hallberg disclose a user interface element generated from a configurable subset of data. Thus, the amended claim is well beyond the reach of the teachings of either London or Hallberg, alone or in combination.

Independent claims 8 and 11 have been amended in a manner comparable to those made to claim 1, and so are believed to be patentable for at least the foregoing reasons.

Dependent claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bookman. This claim is dependent on independent claim 20 which has been separately argued above. Thus, claim 23 is believed to be patentable for at least the foregoing reasons.

Independent claim 24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bookman in view of Hallberg. This claim has been amended along the lines of claim 20 and the amendment has the same basis for support as claim 20. Thus, claim 24 is believed to be patentable for at least the foregoing reasons.

Claim 25 has not been amended because, as written, claim 25 recites elements not taught by either London or Hallberg. Claim 25 recites the following elements:

“when the argument element indicates to return at least one user interface element,
generating the at least one user interface element to be returned; and
sending a first response to the client system, wherein the first response comprises
the at least one user interface element and the data element; and

otherwise, sending a second response to the client system, wherein the second response comprises the data element and the second response does not include the user interface element.” (Emphasis added).

The system in London is directed toward providing a user interface on a local terminal to an application executing on a remote system. London, Abstract. The interface presented is that which would have been presented on the remote system. The recited portions of London do not disclose a system in which anything but the entire user interface is sent from the remote application system to the user interface terminal. In other words, the remote terminal is a mirror of the user interface that would be seen on the application system. Because the system in London is essentially a remote mirror of the application system’s user interface, the remote system would be unable to appropriately process any bare data elements received, instead of user interface information. By contrast, claim 25 recites that the second response does not include user interface elements. Hallberg is not cited by the Office Action to support this argument against claim 25, and in any case, the cited portions of Hallberg do not apply to sending responses. Therefore, neither London nor Hallberg, alone or in combination, provide disclosure of all the elements of claim 25.

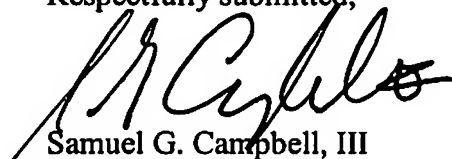
For at least these reasons, Applicants submit that neither London nor Hallberg, alone or in combination, provide disclosure of all the elements of, independent claims 1, 8, 11, 20, 24, and 25, and dependent claims 2-7, 10, 12-19, 22, 23, and 26-31. Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that these claims are in condition for allowance.

CONCLUSION

In view of the amendments and remarks set forth herein, the application is believed to be in condition for allowance and a notice to that effect is solicited. Nonetheless, should any issues remain that might be subject to resolution through a telephonic interview, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at 512-439-5084.

If any extensions of time under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a) are required in order for this submission to be considered timely, Applicant hereby petitions for such extensions. Applicant also hereby authorizes that any fees due for such extensions or any other fee associated with this submission, as specified in 37 C.F.R. § 1.16 or § 1.17, be charged to deposit account 502306.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S. G. Campbell, III', with a stylized flourish at the end.

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